one not be an a

have been entirely swept the discouraged settlers are g their farms. Eastern Dathwestern Iowa are also

THE President sent a message to the ouse, on the Sist ult., stating his obstices to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which in his opinion goes too r in the direction of retreachment. a however affixed his signature to the

THE impeachment proceedings in the cente terminated on the 1st, when by wote of 35 years to 25 nays—less than two thirds—the Senate declared Bel-tinap not guilty. One minute's time was allowed members in which to exlain their votes, and nearly every one to voted not guilty stated that he ted solely on the question of jurisdiction and not at all on the question of fact. Ten Republicans voted guilty and one Democrat (Mr. Eaton) voted not guilty. Mr. Jones, of Florida, declined to vote on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

In response to a resolution of the Sen-ate, the President on the Istsent a message to that body in reference to the remessage was accompanied by a number of reports and documents, and also by a letter from President Grant to Gov. Chamberlain. cent troubles at Hamburg, S. C. The

THE President, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, ed a proclamation on August 1, delaring that the fundamental condised by Congress on the State lions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to ad-mission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now com-

THE public debt statement for Aug 1 shows a reduction of \$1,138,033; coin balance, \$59,843,684; currency, \$12,-590,349; coin certificates, \$29,313,000; special deposits for redemption of cer-tificates of deposit, \$32,815,000; out-standing legal tenders, \$369,519,228.

battle of the Little Big Horn, June 26, Sitting-Bull did not himself participate in the fight, but, like a discreet com-mander, directed operations from his council-tent. Crazy Horse and Black white men and captured some 600 stand of arms, besides a large number of horses and immense quantities of stores and ammunition.

ANOTHER terrible drowning accident courred in Michigan on the 1st. A Sunday-school excursion party from Coldwater had a pienic at Bawbeese Lake. Fourteen of them started for a boat-ride, in two old boats lashed together and covered with boards, when one of the boats filled . The result was that seven children and two adults were drowned, only five of the party escap ing. The names of the lost are G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Thornton and infant, Randall Blackman, Mary Kelly, Mary Cunningham, Libbie Cunningham, Alice Hays. The victims are Il connected with the first families in Coldwater, and in that town all business was at once suspended on the receipt of

THE Tunks are reported as having suffered a disastrous defeat in a recent battle at Trebinje. Selim Pasha was killed and Osman Pasha taken prisoner. Another report says that five divi-sions of Turkish troops have entered Servia and are carrying every thing be fore them. The health of the Sultan is o bad that his abdication is expec

HON. GODLOVE S. ORTH, the Republ an nominee for Governor of Indian has declined. His letter to the Chairman of the Republican State Central

Committee says:

• Feeling satisfied, after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive ed support of the Repu ssential to success in the approaching tion, I hereby tender you my declination candidate for Governor. With best see for the success of the cause, I am GODLOVE S. ORTH.

THE National Executive Council or independent or Greenback party endered the nomination of Vicesident on that ticket to Gen. Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio. Mr. Carey has accepted. The ticket therefore now reads Cooper and Carey.

THE verdict of the Coroner's jury in The verdict of the Coroner's jury in a inquest upon the bodies of the necross killed at Hamburg, S. C., charges as crime of marder upon Gen. M. C. utiler, Col. A. P. Butler, Pierce Butler, and the Rev. J. Meeling, and 53 other tizens of Aiken and Edgefield Counces, and also upon 30 citizens of George. Warrants for the arrest of all the tries implicated by the verdict are in a hands of the Sheriff of Aiken Counces, and will be served at once, while

ate's Attorney has been direct

GEN. SHERMAN and the Secretary War were in attendance on the 3d be-ore the House Committee on Military Mairs, in reference to a Senate bill for the increase of cavalry regiments for operations against the Sioux. The General favored the bill, and expressed the opinion that the present force was able to whip the Sioux if the kept together; but in case sparated the soldiers would be lled to do the same. There might be danger of some detachments being overcome by Indians of superior and the present situation of various regiments. In answer to an inquiry

shether troops could be spared from the South to reinforce the army in the Indian country, Gen. Sherman said: "I am compelled to answer that they can not be spared, because those who are in-

not be spared, because those who are in-trusted with power judge their presence there necessary. That decision is to me sacred and final, and governs me." Mr. Terry: "You do not, however, say that it is your judgment!" Gen. Sherman: "It is hardly right to ask a soldier for an opinion behind his duty. We ought not to form an opinion." - The Chairman: "What is the strength of Crook's and Terry's commands?" Crook's and Terry's commands!''
Gen. S.: ''I think they amount to 2,500
men each.''

Mr. Williams: "Are you not impressed with the idea that the Indians are breaking

now. Crook and Terry are both extremely careful, prudent, cautious mes, and will not attack these Indians in position until they can give them a tremendous whip-

Hobbs Kerry, arrested on suspicion of being one of the Otterville train robbers, has been identified at Sedalia by J. H. Bushnell, the express messenger

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE reported killing of Mr. L. P. Richardson, a newspaper correspondent, by the Indians, between Fort Laramie and Deadwood, fortunately turns out to be un

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA has arrived in Madrid and was received with royal honors. JOHN REEVES, for 13 years an employee in the Columbus (O.) Post-office, his services extending through the terms of three postmasters, is under arrest for abstracting money from registered letters, having been detected in the act. Reeves is an active member of the Methodist Church, Treasurer of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, a Maon, and a zealous temperance worker, and has always been regarded by the community

MR. PENDER, M. P., intends apply ing, through the Foreign Office, to the United States Government for £30,000, as compensation for the submarine wire cut in two places by the American whaler, which

CARDINAL DOUNET, Archbishop of Bordeaux, has written to the Pope urging the canonization of Christopher Columbus MR. BLAINE is now rapidly recovering from his recent alarming illness, and it is said he will take part in the pending cam-

CONGRESSMAN SERI VE has been upon mously chosen President of Amherst College, but has not signified whether or not h

HON. THOMAS ALLEN, of Missouri, council-tent. Crazy Horse and Black delivered an address on the resources, etc., Moon were the principal chiefs engaged. of the State, at the Centennial grounds in bout 300 Philadelphia, on the 28th ult.

THE widow of Cen. Custer is left alone in the world, having neither father. mother, brother, sister, child, nor hus

THE President has requested the resignation of Supervising Architect Potter. It is said that Mr. Mullett is to be rein-

HON. JOHN M. LOUGHBOROUGH, of Little Rock, Ark., State Senator, was found dead in his own house, shot through the heart, on the 31st uit. The fatal shot was fired by his own hand, but whether pur sely or by accident is not known.

shborough was widely known and generally respected. ARCHBISHOP BUTCHER, of Meath freland, recently committed suicide while delirious from suffering from congestion of the lungs and bronchitis. On the tabl was a slip of paper bearing the single word

FOUNT. M. HUGHES, a well known river pilot, died on the 30th from the bite of a tarantula received while asleep on the amer Eddyville, while lying at Evansville, Ind., a week previous.

THE Michigan Republicans have nomited Charles M. Crosswell for Governor and Alonzo Sessions for Lieutenant-Gov

THE President has nominated Henry F. French, of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Burnham,

Messes. Morron, Sargent, and Cooper are the Senators on the joint com-mittee to go to California to inquire into the subject of Chinese immigration.

A. H. COLQUIT has been nominated or Governor by the Democrats of Georgia. EX-ARCHITECT POTTER denies that was removed by the President, but says he retired of his own volition, with a distinet understanding that Mr. Mullett

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

It was reported by Indian runners at Red Cloud Agency, on the 19th, that Crazy Horse and his band of Minneconjous had ed Sitting-Bull and were co to the Agency to treat for peace.

The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indian Agencies have been turned over to the nilitary officers at Camp Rol Camp Sheridan, by order of the Commis-sioner of Indian Affairs.

The ex-Governor of Salonica has ridan, by order of the Commis

een sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Snow fell on the night of the 25th uit. on the summit of one of the highest peaks of the White Mountain range to the There was a procession of 1,000 un

employed workingmen in New York City on the Sist. It is claimed that 30,000 workmen are now out of employment in that city.

Ralph Williams, a negro, on the night of the 27th ult., committed a most revolting crime upon a white woman named Mrs. Davis, living near Camden Point, Piatte County, Mo. He was arrested and ed in jali at Platte City. On the night of the 30th a party of about 100 masked men effected an entrance to the jail, and, taking out the culprit, hanged him to a tree.

wing day, and while on his way to A Government wagon train was cap-ed by the Indians between Cherenne and

Cottrell & Babcock, manufacturers of inting presses, New York, have sus-

e night of the 2d.

Advices up to the 4th state that the leations are that the fighting at Maleissar his is true, communication between

PORTY FOURTH CONGRESS

The Senate was not in session on the 29thThe House discussed the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and an evening session was held for general debate, when Mr. Morrium, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and deans, mails a speech on his tariff bill, which, said, would not be pressed the present session.

In the Senate, on the 31st, the resolution

rehibiting the supply of special metallic cart idges to hostile Indians passed. Mr. Ingali ridges to hostile Indians passed. Mr. Ingalis said, the man who would sell ammunition to Indians now should be hanged to the nearest telegraph pole or shot by a frum head court martial. The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sheridan, recommending an increase in the cavalry and recommending an appropriation to defray additional expenses. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill authorizing the increase, and making an appropriation of \$1,64,700. The bill passed, in provides that not more than 2,800 men be enlisted under this act. The imprechment matter was considered with closed doors... In the House, the resolution reported by the majority of the Naval Committee, referring the case of the Secretary of the Navy to the Judiciary 1 conmittee, was anotyped. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, by in the Naval Committee, was anotyped. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President pointing out some of the effects in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in making inadequate provision for some branches of the public service, and none at all for other branches; among the former being the civil service, light-houses, etc., revenue cutter service and public buildings; and among the latter being the dovernment's proportion of expenses for the District of Columbia, judgments of the Court of Claims, examination of robe records, etc. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in eigning it he detended it his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrasment might arise in the public service. Mr. Kandall said that he had no objection to the Precident's putting it as many objections as he saw fit, if he would only sign the bills reflueir gutes of the Court of the first of the Court of the aid, the man who would sell ammunition to In lic service. Mr. Randall said that he had no objection to the President's putting in as many objections as he saw fit, if he would only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the Government and assist the House in its great effort in that direction. The President in some of his statements shows a lack of information. He finds fault without any reason whatever. For one I seeps the issue presented by the President and I am willing that the people shall have the apportunity of jud-ing between his dictum and the action of both branches of Congress, after close examination. Mr. that elfended the action of the President. The communication was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

In the Senate, on the 1st, the Chair pre sented a message from the President in an to the resolution of July 20, transmitting o to the resolution of July 20, transmitting copies of correspondence between bimself and Gov, Chamberlain, and other reports, in recard to the recent trouble at Hamburg. S. C. The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and also on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and also on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, was agreed to. The House bill providing for the sale of the disagre cetted lands in Kanass was passed. The Bellmap impeachment proceedings were concluded by a vote on the question of guilty or too guilty. Senators roting yea and 25 may. Two thirds of the Senate not having voted in flavor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that judgment of equitable to the control of th

In the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Camero In the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Cameron (Wiss.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the claim of Win. E. Sebastinn, a United States Senator from Arkansas, who was expelled in 1861 for alleged disloyaity, with a resoluti in rescinding the resolution expelling him from the Senate, and authorizing the payment of his salary from the date of his expulsion to the time of his death to his heirs He gave notice he would call up the resolution some future day for consideration. The River and Harbor bill was further considered and a number of amendments discovered in Committee of the Whole......In the Heavist of the Whole......In the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Logan instence to by the whole House.

In the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Logan in-

In the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Logan is troduced a bill for the coinage of the silver dollar, to be a legal-tender at its nominal value for any amount, except for customs dues and interest on the public debt. Ordered printed and laid on the table. The River and Harbor Appropriati n bill was finally passed. The aggregate amount appropriated is \$\frac{2}{2}\cdot 0.00,000\$, the exact sum recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. In the House, a report exonerating Mr. Knott from culpability in the matter of the Caliwell diseatch was present and the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was present exonerating Mr. Knott from culpability in the matter of the Caliwell diseatch was present and the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was present and the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was present and the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was present and the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was present and the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was present and the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was present and the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was presented as the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was presented as the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was presented as the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was presented as the committee of the Caliwell diseatch was presented as the calibration of the Caliwell disease. Knott, in which he rehearsed the whole history of the Blaine investigation, and reflected very severely upon Mr. Blaine's course. His speech was replied to with intense severity by Meesr. Hale Free, Hoar, Mer rary and Lawrence. The four latter being members of the Jadleiary Commit see, and taving signed the report exonerating Mr. Knott, withdrew their consent to it, and then Mr. Hort, who made it, withdrew it, and had it recommitted to the Judleiary Committee, in order, as he said, that the minority of the committee might have an opportunity of presenting to the House a misority report. Mr. Morrison, haliman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the House a misority report. Mr. Morrison, haliman of the Committee on Ways and Means, rent of a resolution providing for the adjournment of a resolution providing for the adjournment of a resolution providing for the adjournment of a resolution for the years and nays, which were refused, and the resolution was and nays, which were refused, and the resolution was and nays, which

In the Senate, on the 4th, a Committee of Onference was appointed on the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas. Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on Senate bill to reimburse West Virginia for losses incurred by reason of the destruction of its public property by Federal troops during the late war, and it was indefinitely postposed.....The House, after the transaction of some unimportant routine business, ly postponed... The House after the tran-lon of some unimportant routine business, t into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Eden in thair, and was addressed for two hours upon unipect of general politics by Mr. Garfield, which the committee rose and the House ad-

The South Carolina Troubles,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE SEN ATE AND LETTER TO GOV. CHAMBER-LAIN.

WASHINGTON, August 1. - The followin nessage was received by the Senate from the President to-day: To the Senate of the United States: In rean

a resolution of the Senate, July 2), calling pon the President to communicate to the Senate, in his opinion not incompatible with the public derest, any information is regard to the staugher of American citizens at Hamburg, S. C., ave the honor to submit the following (Here follow a number of papers relative to the Hamburg massacre.) These inclosures embrace all the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaugh-ter of u offending men at the town of Hamburg. S. C. My letter to Governor Chambertain contains all the comments I wish to make on the subject. As allusion is made in the letter to the condition of other States, and particularly Louis-iana and Mississippi, I have added to the inclosures letters and testimony in regard to the lat-less condition of a portion of the people of the later State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murlers and massacres of innocent men for opin too recent date and too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with their horrible details, the only onder being that so many justify them or apol ogize for them. But recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the state of Mississippi to take testimony upon the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their re-port has not yet been made public, but I swait s forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that will sustain all that I have stated in relation fraud and violence in the State of Mi

(Signed) U. S. GRANT. Executive Mansion, July 31, 1876. The following is the President's letter to lov. Chamberlain, referred to above: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 26. 1876.—Dear S r: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d July, and the inclosures enumerated therein, giving an account of the late barbarous massacre of innocent men at the town of Ham-burg, South Carolina. The views which you ex-press as to the duty you owe to your oath of office rights, including the right to vote ac ording to the distance, to secure to all their civil rights, including the right to vote ac ording to the distance of their own consciences, and the further du y of the Executive of the Sation to give all needful aid, when properly called on to do so, to enable you to insure this inalienable right, if ally concern the concern at Headers

ed to-day by officials chord violence, such as scarcely come, and come speedily, and I carnestly hope that it will come peacetuly. There has never been a deaire on the part of the Kerth to humiliate the South. Nothing is claimed for one fiste that is not fully accorded to all others, unless it may be the right to hill segroes and Republicans without fear of prolabment and without loss of casts and reputation. This has seemed to be a privilege claimed by a few States. I repeat again that I fully sogre with you as to the measure of your duties. Go on; and let every Governor, where the same dangers thresten the peace of his State, go on in the conscientious discharge of his duties, to the humblest as well as to the proudest citizen, and will give every aid for which I can find law, or constitutional power. The Government rell as to the which a control will give every aid for which a constitutional power. The Government that can not give protection to life, property and that can not give protection to life, property and all guaranteed civil rights in this country, and contrammeled ballot to the that can not give protection to life, property and all guaranteed civil rights in this country, and the greatest is an untrammeled ballot to the citizens, is in so far a failure and every energy of the oppressed should be exerted always within the law and by constitutional means to regain lost privileges and protection. A too long denial of guaranteed rights is to lead to a rerotution, a bloody revolution, where suffering must follow upon the innocent as well as the gullty. Expressing hope that better judgment and the co-operation of citizens of the State, over which you have presided so ably, may enable you to secure a fair trial, and the punishment of all offenders without distinction of race, color, or previous condition, and with-

pon investigation of the property of the promise property of the promise of the promise of the promise of the promise of such aid, on the condition, and with the promise of such aid, on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, u. S. GRANT. To Hon, D. H. Chamberlain, Governor

Letters of Acceptance of the Democratic Nominees.

Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance of the nomination by the Democratic National Convention, for the office of President of the United States, is dated at Albany, N. Y., July 31, and is quite a lengthy document, in which he makes an exhaustive review of the financial question, and declares that contraction of the currency is not necessary to secure a resumption of specie payments. which alone are the only basis of enduring prosperity; he calls for reform in the administration of the Government, and points out how, in his opin ion, the change is to be accomplished. and gives a full endorsement of the platform adopted at St. Louis. He says:

The Convention before making its nomination dopted a declaration of principles, which as in thole seems to me a wise exposition of the accessites of our country and of reforms needed to ring back the Government to its true functions. pring back the Government to its true functions to restore purisy of administration and to renew the prosperity of the people. But once of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a massing approval. The necessity of reform it passing approval. The necessity of reform, it is a scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal, and in modes of Federal taxa lions, justifies all the prominence given to the first the declarations of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all basis an investines ait the prosession in all busines in the declarations of the St. Louis in the declarations of the St. Louis in the declaration of the people, which is deriving labor of its employment and carrying aut into so many homes has its principal cause is a excessive governmental corruption, corruption under litusions of auspicious presperity engentered by false policies of the Federal Government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 18%, which could only end in universal disaster. The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of \$4.0.000. [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50], [50],

indebtedness, the Administration of the Republican party, and the operation of the finacial system, he expresses the opinion that the Government of the United States can advance to a resumption of specie payments to its legal tender notes by a gradual and safe process tending to relieve present business distress, by a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its income, and concludes by saving:

THE PIRST STEP IN REPORM ITHE FIRST STEP IN REPORM

Is the clevation of the standard by which the
appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientious finelity in the exercise of authority to hold
to account and displace untrustworthy or locapable subordinates. The public interest in an
honest, skillful performance of official trusts
must not be sacrifaced to the use of incumbents.

After these immediate steps, which will insure
an exhibition of better examples, we may wisely
go on to the abolishing of unnecessary offices and finally to
the patient, careful organization of a better civilservice system under tests wherever practicable
of proved competency and fidelity. While much service system under tests wherever practicable of proved competency and fidelity. While much might be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expections if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this formality only can be be effectually delivered from his greatest tempitation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged. Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs. I have for forty years as a private citizen fulfilled that outy. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with concerns of the Government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When a year and a half ago I entered upon my present trusts it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Ktowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking.

If summoned by the suffrages of my country-

it summoned by the suffrages of my country SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

[Signed] o Gen. John A. McClernand, Chairman; Gen, W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Spaunhorst, Hon. H. J. Redfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others, Committee. Mr. Hendricks's Letter.

The letter of Mr. Hendricks, accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, is dated at Indianapolis, July 24, and in it he gives a full endorsement to the St. Louis platform. On the question of finances, he says:

Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standard of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall becomerated to the perfect of th Our financial system of expedients must be re formed. Gold and silver are the real standar of values, and our national currency will not i

He then denounces sectarianism in respect to the common schools, and

HERE AND THERE.

IT is claimed in Utah that that Teritory will turn out mineral products his year of the value of \$12,000,000. STATISTICS at the Treasury Departnent show that bank notes wear on n three years at the most, and shinwon't hang together over 12 onthe

A WISCONSIN family, not long since, sold their only stove to get money to pay for circus tickets, and rode 22 miles sehind an ox-team to get to the show. THE Postmaster-General has deternined to break up the lottery business f possible, and now all letters addressed to the agents of such concerns are eized and returned to the senders. No

distinction is made between the lot-

teries. An editor and a doctor at Keyser, W. a., fought a duel, the weapons being double-barreled shot-guns and twenty paces the shooting distance. Both paries blazed away at the signal, but neither was hit, the seconds having aken the sensible precaution of loading the guns with blank cartridges.

THE managers of a Brooklyn cemetery advertise: "Graves finely situated can ever compete with them. surrounded by the beauties of nature, commanding a fine view of the bay, and, in short, meeting every require ment of the human family. People who have tried them can not be persuaded to go elsewhere."

THE white girl whose clopement with negro was recently telegraphed from Charlotte, N. C., has returned to her family, and wishes to be legally separated from her husband. She declares that he "charmed her" with an apple that he had obtained from a witch, and that after eating it she had no power to say no when he asked her to marry IRA BURSLEY stood on the edge of a

wharf in San Francisco and shot himself in the head with a pistol; but the bullet was small and the wound insignificant. He stood still a moment as though expecting to fall over and die. Then an expression of intense disgust appeared in his face, he tossed the pisol contemptuously aside, and, jumping into the water, drowned himself.

MANY savings-banks throughout the ountry, which have been paying six per cent. interest on deposits, have reduced the rate to four per cent. The difference is a serious one, but the explanation is the extreme difficulty of naking investments at a fair rate of interest in safe and reliable securities, and the consequent accumulation of large amounts of idle funds.

THERE was an amusing love scene in the Campbell County (Va.) Court, recently, when a handsome young widow and her lover stood, with others, to be sworn upon the Bible. The young man first kissed the book, then the After a general review of the Federal widow kissed it, but before it could pass to the other witnesses the ardent young lover rushed up again, caught hold of the book and rekissed it precisely where the young widow's lips had touched it.

A RECENT number of the Women's Centennial Journal says: "Out of the many cases of sunstroke treated at the Medical Department, very few have been women. This fact proves that either the dress of women is better suited to the climate than that of men, or else the system, less heated by intoxicating liquors, is in a purer condiion, or perhaps that they not only have a greater power of endurance, but now better how to take care of themelves, and how to live discreetly."

Among the participants in the parade of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence semi-eccasionally, and then the excite Societies in Philadelphia on the 4th of July was a deputation of Chippewa and Menomonee Indians, who came East in harge of their missionary, Father Che-Their home is in Northern Wisonsin, where they have attained a coniderable degree of civilization. During their stay they conducted themselves with perfect propriety, and made a very favorable impression on all who came

n contact with them. THE Jews of the United States have addressed to the King of Spain a petition praying him to restore to the descendants of the Jews, expelled by the kings of former ages, their civic rights and religious liberty. The decree of the 30th of March, 1492, expelled them from the kingdom, and deprived Spain of an active and laborious race. The fanaticism of her kings, governed by the influences of the Roman Cathalla Church, deprived her also of the last remains of the Moorish race, and her decadence commenced with this regime, inaugurated by Ferdinand V.

A Valuable Discovery.

A man drawing a hand-cart, for example, with a looped strap over his shoulder, and fixed to a point within the shafts-very common in Paris-displays that strap or trace alternately tight and slack; if he walks quickly, the tension s abrupt; if he runs, a veritable snock occurs at every step. These shocks, whether in the case of a man or a horse. are the results of the intermittent efforts. Proceeding by jerks, the draught s naturally accomplished by shocks. The problem is, to make this traction uniform instead of intermittent; this is effected by the intervention of a spring, whether of metal or India rubber, or encased rings of both, between the trace and the vehicle. The shock annihilates the living force; the spring stores that force and utilizes it, and the man or the horse are no longer fatigued by inconvenient jerks. The experiments in Germany confirm those already executed in France, that by the interposition of an elastic trace, between the horse and the wagon, 25 per cent, of the motive power is economized; in a word. the quarter of a horse gained.

byes!

A Fatal Foot Race

On Monday evening last Mr. E. B. Rogers, accompanied by Eugene Stout and others, started from his home, two and a half miles northwest of Stewartsville, to attend a lecture at that place. On the way a foot race was proposed, few feet, when he turned to his com- to the knife with the Sioux!"

THE SIOUX WAR.

nteresting Information from Crook' Command-Life in Camp-Speculation as to Future Events.
[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BIG HORN EXPEDITION, CAMP OF

NORTH GOOSE CREEK, W. T., July 23.

Each wing of our frontier army has

had its battle. The Sioux have been so well felt, and in one case so disastrous y, that the epoch of recuperation, of forming plans to suit the emergency and of marshaling forces for a fresh start, has arrived in this campaign, a it does in almost all others. While newspaper correspondents and Second Lieutenants are generally making and unmaking records of commanding officers, I will indulge in a little outside gossip. Now that we have undertaken the war, it has suddenly developed into an affair of amazing proportions. The Sioux, in their own chosen country number over 3,000 warriors. The fortresses are wherever they happen to stop for the night, because of the peculiarities of the region. Their commis sary is overflowing, and their ponies are in the best of flesh and vim. It settled that no light cavalry cavalry is ponderous and unwieldy and our infantry is slow. As for th Indians' arms and ammunition, the former have been proven equal to ou own, and often superior; while the lat ter has, in view of the approaching con test, been gathered together for a year past by Sitting-Bull's shrewd emissa ries. These are briefly some of the ad vantages possessed by the enemy. Now in reviewing the struggle, we need not speculate upon success too freely; and the fight this column will be expected to make will be merely one with the odds all against it -- all except the know courage of our troops, and the judg ment and unexcelled ability of our conmander for such work. The following will constitute our strength-all, but the eight companies of the Fifth Cav alry, and fifty Utes, now being here Ten companies of infantry, 400 men

twenty-three of cavalry, 1,400; Sho

WHERE ARE THE HOSTILES? " shone scouts, 200; Untes, 50. Total. 2,050. Although impatiently waiting, this ommand is far from lying uselessly idle. In order to receive better gras for the stock, camp is moved about three times a week; and, whether we travel 2 miles or 20, the effect is about the same. Just as we become acquaint ed with the dozens of narrow streets and by-ways, and have commenced to feel at home, the order comes to "move." Then there are as much bustle and preparation as though we were starting for the Missouri; while, when the day's march is over, we settle down with the same care as though the banks of that muddy stream had been reached Then, beside the usual inspection. guard-mount, retreat and muster, the entire cavalry and infantry force goes through the lively "skirmish-drill" for an hour every day. "Deploying," "rallying," "sham-fighting," often on the "double quick," through thickets, over rocky bluffs, and across level plains, make our surroundings look like a vast training-camp. We have no fresh meat, and a dependency upon the country for this necessary ar ticle of diet makes numerous hunting and fishing excursions absolutely indispensable. A courier leaves or arrives about once in three weeks; and, whether sending or expecting news, every one marks mail-day as a new his life. hostiles visit 118 at night ment super-induced by screaming bullets and savage war-hoops lasts a good many for three or four days. But a short time ago, the emissaries of Sitting-Bull encircled us at midnight with prairie-fires; and then, no doubt, in the morning chuckled in savage glee at our hasty evacuation of camp. Paymaster Arthur came up with the wagon-train recently to disburse the regular bimonthly wages of the troops. Now, line more skillfully. money floats around as loosely as in a AN IMMEDIATE MOVE. new mining-camp; and the most absorbing question with many is what to do with it. Our Shoshone allies always absorb a great deal of attention and interest. During the day they scatter all over camp, or engage in hunting and fishing. They will banter almost any one for a game of poker or a horse-

race; and, if you accept either propoition, the chances are you will be left wofully behind. Toward evening they "wind" their horses, and gather up any amount of imaginary courage for the coming contest, by going through reckless feats of riding, and by keeping up a terrific whooping, chanting, and dancing far into the night. course, there are constant alarms of the ludierous scenes always occurring when every man hastily starts for his gun. After a scattering fusillade had been indulged in for an hour or more one night, and the camp believed to be thoroughly aroused, a brawny Irishman, yet asleep, was suddenly awakened by a stray shot. Jumping as though himself hit by the bullet, he broke the momentary stillness by yelling terrifically, "Hip, thur, Wake up! WARE UP! The Enon their arms quietly awaiting a more short, it is a village of 1,500 healthy, than almost anywhere in civil life. will have to come within a very few GEN. CROOK'S INDIAN ALLIES,

reminds me that a few notes on their hours. history and peculiar traits may be of interest. Above all other considerapate in this war, is that of revenge.

Referring above to

each of the friendly tribes named. The Crows driven steadily northward, the Shoshones toward the setting sun, and the Utes far southward, have each in turn had their savage pride humbled and the act of some kind friend who antic their wealth sadly diminished by the ruthless incursions of this powerful combination of the Yellowstone. Dur- the best advantage. ing all these years no single tribe could think to cope with that of Sitting-Bull or his southern chieftains, now sometimes found at the Agencies. have, singularly enough, submitted to annual thrashings and the loss of thousands of ponies, without ever forming a combination to "wipe-out" the com-

mon hereditary enemy. All modern equestrianism dwindles o nothingness when compared to that exhibited by the Shoshones and Crows Horse and rider seem grown together: and, no matter whether it is up or down an angle of 45, or across the level plain, the average warrior is happiest and most graceful when his pony runs fastest and plunges wildest. The rider pays little attention to rein or bit, but, y swaying his body to and fro, quickly and easily turns the animal in any desired direction. In parades around hink of some gorgeous panorama, weather." "How so?" inquired Their appearance is no less savagely neighbor. "Oh, she's always kickl mangling the body of a victim as the Journal. veriest Sioux that ever committed a Occasionally barbers get hold not a little courage, impel them to do. hear me!"

ountry for a distance of seventy-five stantially as follows: "She thought miles in our rear, to the right, and in that when the new dispensation were front. Their signal-smokes, daily as come, a woman could woo a man and cending in those directions, keep us in- relieve him of the trouble of asking a formed of their being around, and also dertain question. Then a woman pos-of the fact that ' ey are hatching mis-chief to a purpose. After leaving the cene of the Custer massacre, the trail by a modest, poor young man, with a of the main body led directly toward too high sense of honor to beseech her the Big Horn Mountains; while that of to share his poverty, and she could say, heir squaws, with trains carrying Will you?' etc., and relieve him of wounded, headed for the Agencies. Of superfluous entreaty, and give him a ourse, the maimed and defenseless are good home at the same time." drag, and will be taken under the wing of the Interior Department; while be unincumbered bucks make war or rin. If the warriors really take to these rugged mountains, our campaign is only begun, and the wisdom of Gen. Crook in waiting for more infantry and polite dry-goods clerk, who stood near avalry is more than ever apparent. It is the belief of some of our scouts, and admiringly: "Miss, you sing divinely; making a desperate stand in some of the rocky canyons far up in the mountains, he hostiles will cross the range to the Valleys of the Big Horn and Wind plied: "Is that so? Well, I guess I River. There game is much more ain't much of a slouch at this business, plentiful than here; and, after being I can sing right around them other chased over the length and breadth of gals!" hat region, the savages could easily nake a circuit eastward, around the ower extremity of the Big-Horn Mounon the Powder, Yellowstone, or Tongue. Horn will be the loss of their standards. Should they see fit to run northward, we Gen. Custer carried with him into acfarther. They would take to the water division flag, but the regimental like ducks, while we would be com- standards, both of which were cappelled to stand on the south bank and tured by the Indians. In addition to I do not mean by this that they will not ter lost five guidons carried by the five show fight. They will show it as often companies that were with him. Col. and under the same conditions as any other retreating army, with the exception that they will withdraw a skirmish- known of the fighting around Custer's

seem now the plan. In the meantime, any decisive action would be likely to have no less than ten of our battle flags occur. If a fight must be made with to show as evidence of their bravery enemy's approach by excited sentries- his present force, the General will not and prowess. shrink from it. In such an event he would anticipate victory, but could not expect to deal the telling blow now so necessary. The Shoshones are opposed to any forward movement until reinforcements arrive. They want to fight in true Indian fashion-that is, to outnumber the foe two to one. Thus suddenly moving, our fighting strength would be less than 1,400, including infantry, cavalry and Shoshones. The iuns is here!" The soldiers, who had teamsters will be compelled to take care been formed in a hollow square around of themselves and the commissarythe outer edge of camp, and were lying stores, camp-equipages, etc.; while the packers will accompany with their train determined onslaught, understood the of over 300 pack-mules. About twelve situation instantly, and more than one days' rations, with 260 rounds of ambursting laugh had to be repressed. In munition per man, are all that can be taken in the shape of a cargo. The jolly men, "turned loose" in Nature's line of march will dependentirely upon wildest by-paths; a village where any what is developed as to the whereabouts thing, from a match of quoits to a mule of the enemy during the first day or or horse race, is relished with keenest two out. It is now understood that zest; and a village where good fellow- nothing will prevent their early adship is more conspicuously apparent vance, except tidings of a more seasonable approach than was anticipated of the reinforcements; and the tidings

At the Paris Conservatory of Music tions which lead the allies to partici- is a young man with an almost phenomenal tenor voice. He can sing the Looking back even beyond his child- highest notes with marvelous ease, and which Rogers and Stout proceeded to hood, the able-bodied Shoshone, Ute, or his compass is extraordinary. He might execute. They ran about one hundred Crow know nothing of tradition or ex- become the most famous singer in the yards, Rogers beating his competitor a perience which does not whisper," War world, doubtless, were it not for the And in singular fact that he has "no ear for panion and said: "Come on; I've just speaking of the Sioux, this includes the music." Assiduous study only enables started to run," after which he fell and Northern Cheyennes and the Arrapa- him to master very simple tunes, and semberiain will immediately is constrained as a most destardly outrage on a young in the course that has been pursued in other South of that State. The South Carbon in the South Carbon in the State.

The South Carbon is constrained as a series of the State.

The south Carbon is constrained in the course at Hamburg, and comprehension. The scene at Hamburg, the same colors in times of war. In mitted a most destardly outrage on a young introduced a teach-or pushing westward into this grand comprehension. He used to be a cook, and declares that, in his judgment, the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversies is an enemy to the schools.

The south Carbon in the culprit, hanged him to a tree.

A negro named Chris. Porter committed a most destardly outrage on a young introduced at each or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversies is an enemy to the schools. expired without a struggle. Dr. Cul- hoes as well, because they sail under intricate pieces are utterly beyond his

WIT AND WISDOM.

THERE is no act for which a won about to faint will be more grateful tha pates the swoon and arranges her dre that the flounces will be displayed

In the eternal processes of nature the man who is now lamenting the ris of ice will, in a few short days, be tal ing a melancholy interest in the ac vance in the price of coal. He who la week sprained his ankle by slipping of a banana peeling, may next week bres his arm by a fall produced by an inca tious step on a condemned peac Tempus fugit .- Chicago Tribune.

A THEATRICAL journal in New Yor tells of an actress in Pittsburg who, le year, found herself cast for a small p n "King John." She turned to the manager and inquired: "Who wr 'King John?' " " Madam," repl he, with impressive dignity, "It is or of Shakspeare's plays." cious," exclaimed the lady, " has man written another play?"

As a Chicago man came gliding fr his house yesterday he wiped his br camp in richest war-attire, their ap-pearance is most striking, and so full and remarked to a neighbor: "I believ f the extravagant that we can not but I have the best wife in the world for h aboriginal than it is original. This also up a breeze and acting cool towar often leads us to think that an Indian is me," was the grum reply. And he can an Indian the world over, and that their a startled look toward the door as ery allies take as supreme a delight in backed under a shade tree .- Chica

massacre. They are all jolly souls, a poor quality of bay rum, and, wh soo; but most of their humor has a such is applied to the face of a man jus ery ghastly turn. It generally hinges shaved, it smarts like five for a few me on triumph over an enemy, the utter ments. A case of this kind occurred lestruction of that enemy, and the cap- one of our barber shops the other day ture of his property. They are merely "Whoop! hold! Holy Mosus!" yelled a species of human bloodhound, taught the man, springing wildly from the to run down the Sioux instead of the chair, and clasping his burning cheek white. But, at any rate, their aid is with both bands: "you may skin me-invaluable to such warfare as this, providing they will do what their strongest cussed if I'm going to have pepper astinet, their most ardent desire, and sauce rubbed on afterward! Now, you

ALL the tired young men will now be is now the absorbing topic. We know for freeing the women. Susan B. Anthat they are scouting over the entire thony, in her last speech, spoke sub-

Tite other evening, at a party, a young lady, gorgeously attired, was sitting at a piano singing an aria. The sweet sounds were yet lingering in the enraptured ears of her auditors, when a the piano, leaned over and whispered especially of the Shoshones, that, after all my soul is thrilled with the rapture of your voice." The fair songstress looked shyly up, and toying with a diamond ring on one of her fingers, re ain't much of a slouch at this business.

Loss of Battle Flags.

Perhaps one of the bitterest regrets tains, and, by the time we would be the officers and men of the Seventh compelled to relinquish the campaign, cavalry will have for the unfortunate they would be back to their old haunts result of the battle of the Little Big bould follow to the Missouri, but no tion on that occasion not only his old see them escape under our very guns. the division and regimental flags Cus-Reno on his field lost three of the seven guidons carried into battle. Nothing is flags, but the battle on Reno's side raged flercest wherever the smaller Having just stepped over to head- tailed flags appeared. Again and puarters, I learn at the last moment again the color sergeants were shot hat Gen. Crook contemplates a move down and their places immediately n advance of the arrival of the Fifth filled by others. Ale it one flag three Cavalry. He is evidently fearful that men were killed and wounded, but it the first horn of his dilemma-the es- was at last borne off the field in safety. cane of the Indians into the mountains Lieut. De Rudio, seeing a troop flag -is the one most keenly protruding. fall, dismounted and picked it up and To hold the savages in check until Gen. carried it away through volleys from Terry can co-operate with this column, the Indian lines, but he afterwards lost it in the timber, where it became euthe eight companies of the Fifth, due tangled in the branches of a tree, and here in four days, can marca more before he could loosen it the Indians rapidly than the infantry battalion, and charged and captured it. For this batthus overtake the main column before the of the Little Big Horn the Indians

THE MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS. August 5, 1876.

\$4.754(9.4.6); Cows and Heffers, \$2.5043.50
Corn-Fed Texans, \$3.754.60;
HOGS-Shipping, \$6.194.62.
SHEEP-Common to Fancy, \$2.004.00;
FLOUR-choice Country, \$5.2546.75; XXX, \$4.735.00;
WHEAT-Red, No. 2, \$1.1581.17; No. 3, 383884c. sg 384c. Cons.—No 2 Mixed, 423425. OATS.—No. 2, 20 cg 35c. OATS-No. 2, 29% g 390.
RYE-No. 2, 4950c.
RYE-No. 2, 4950c.
TYMOTHY SEED-#2,00g 2, 0,
TORACCO-Planters' Lurs, 44,75g 7,23; Mellum Shipping Leaf, 810 908 H,50.
HAT-Choice Timothy, \$16 90a 17,90.
BUTTEE-Choice Dairy, 20g 22c.

HATTER—Choice Dairy, 20g 22c. EGGS—74 93. PONE—Standard Mens. \$19 25 20 00. LAND—Steam, 10, 4 105 c. WOOL—Tub-washed, Choice, 36g 38%c; Un-washed Combing, 27g 28c. COTTON—Midding, 11%c. NEW YORK.
BEEVES-Native Steers. \$8.75 10,23,
SHEEP-Common to Choice, \$4.00

BHERP-Common to Choice, \$4.60 Ambas, \$6.6939.00. FLOUR-trood to Choice, \$4.7535.'5. WHEAT—No 2 Chicago, 9403 \$1.05. CORM-Western Mixed, 353 585. OATS-Western Mixed, 353 585. OATS-Western Mixed, 353 585. COTTON-Middling, 12c. CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Common to Choice, \$2.25 a 5.00.

Hous—Common to Choice, \$5.5020.50. HOGE-Common to Choice, \$5.0020.50. SHEEP-\$2.81\set.45. FLOUE-Choice Winter Extra, \$6.2527.25 suring Superfine, \$2.5023.00. WHEAT-Spring No. 2, \$0266\sqrt{c}; Spring,

WHEAT—Spring No. 2, 303 No. 3, 818,4820.
COIN—No. 2, 464,447.
CATS—No. 2, 318,4314.c.
RYE—No. 2, 504,5534c.
PORE—Mess. \$18,454,18,10
LAED—Perowi., \$10,914,10,93. KANSAS CITY, fative Stoers, \$3.7584.16; Nauve BEEVES-Nati House \$2,503 8.60. House \$5,503 6.60. Shreer—Common to Extrs, \$2,253 8.75

MEMPHIS.
FLOUR—Choice, 65.3637.00,
CORN—No. 2 White, 50252c.
OAYS—4446c.
COTTON—Midding, 114114cc.

NEW ORLEANS
FLOUR-Choice to Family, \$6,50g.6.7.
CORN-Mired, \$8850e
CAR_St. Louis, 40g.41c.
HAY Choice, \$21.00-22.00.
PORK-New Mess, \$20.00-21.75.
BACON-98 12Nc.
SUGAR-Choice, 10g.10Nc.
COTTON LOW standing 10Nc.